

## PREMIER TANG RESIGNS BECAUSE LOAN HELD UP

Alleges He Has Lost the Confidence of Foreigners—Emergency Advance Made.

IN ORDER TO AVERT CRISIS

Necessity of Obtaining Adequate Funds Overrides Any Technical Injustice to Belgian Financiers.

Peking, June 11.—Premier Tang Shao-yi, who on Saturday, suddenly departed from here for Tien-Tsin without giving any notification of his intention to the members of the Cabinet, today announced his intention of retiring from office, giving as the ground for this step that he had lost the confidence of the foreigners. Efforts are being made in several quarters to induce him to reconsider his determination.

The Chinese Cabinet today has twice dispatched emissaries to Tien-Tsin to confer with Premier Tang Shao-yi, but these have thus far not succeeded in inducing him to change his resolution.

The division of Manchurian troops quartered at the Summer Palace last night started for Peking with the intention of compelling the authorities to pay the arrears in their wages. President Yuan Shih-kai's troops, however, intercepted them and arrested their leaders.

Reports from the provinces of Shan-Si, Shen-Si and Shan-Tung received here show shadow outbreaks there unless the troops are soon paid.

On an urgent appeal by the Chinese government the group of international bankers this morning agreed to advance \$3,000,000 tael (approximately \$2,000,000 in order to avert a crisis.

(From The Tribune's Correspondent.)

Peking, June 14.—Negotiations between Tang Shao-yi and the ministers of the four nations interested in the matter of a big loan to China have been under way for three weeks. It is reported now that an understanding has been reached and that the money necessary to a complete restoration of peace and order will now be forthcoming.

A solution of the loan difficulty was not reached, however, without some difficulty, nor without leaving a situation which may in the future bring a considerable amount of trouble, not only to China, but also to the powers, which have just forced the Chinese to deal with the international group only.

Germany, Great Britain, France and America protested to Yuan Shih-kai against the bad faith shown in the conclusion of the so-called loan for \$1,000,000. The Belgian contract also provided that the syndicate should have an opportunity at a later date to lend up to \$10,000,000. The Chinese government replied to this protest with an amiable note, in which it was stated that the act constituting the alleged breach of faith in giving the international group the exclusive right to make advances and float the big loan was simply a misunderstanding.

Bankers Were Under Orders.

The four ministers were asked to advise the bankers to resume negotiations. Up to that time the bankers were under orders from their respective governments not to discuss loan matters with the Chinese. The Chinese made no attempt to conceal their dire need of funds and, in fact, stated outright that peace could not be preserved unless money was procured.

This answer, somewhat to the surprise of numerous observers, was not satisfactory to the four ministers, who, presumably acting upon instructions from the various governments, replied to the Chinese that there had been no misunderstanding, but that there had been a display of bad faith, just as they had stated in their original protest. Under the circumstances they declared that they would not advise the bankers to resume negotiations with the government. The government must show a real appreciation of the true facts in the case, the ministers said. In other words, the government was being compelled to acknowledge the wrong that had been charged. The ministers seemed determined to teach the Chinese government a good lesson, in order that they would be no further in the display of bad faith in the future.

The result obtained is not what has been generally expected. The Premier has replied to the ministers that he will undertake to cancel the Belgian contract. All the details of the situation are not at this time available, and it is not clear whether the ministers ever specifically asked for the cancellation of the Belgian contract. However, it has been brought about and the Belgian agents here are warmly indignant.

Belgian Protest Likely.

A protest from the Belgian Minister seems a certainty, but will probably do little good, for it will be only a case of Belgium, with little political interest in the Far East, against the combined influence of the American, French, British and Japanese ministers, who are ready to offer their support when the time comes. The Belgians, however, have powerful British associates, and these may cause considerable trouble. The Belgian representatives here declare that competition is being stifled.

They claim that they came into the Chinese market when the international group was unwilling to do business. They made a loan contract in a perfectly legitimate manner. It was signed by Yuan Shih-kai and by the Emperor, and was approved by the Advisory Council, then sitting at Nanking. The Council was the only body representing the legislative branch of the government. Nothing, the Belgians say, could be more legitimate than their contract, and they claim that a grave injustice is being done, besides setting a horrible precedent by forcing the Chinese to break a solemn engagement.

The action of the ministers was, of course, taken upon the promise of the government to deal with the international group alone. This promise was conveyed in a letter from Yuan Shih-kai to the bankers. It was dated March 3. The Belgian contract was closed on the 14th. The Belgian representatives here say they knew nothing of the letter of March 3, and that even though it may exist, it does not affect their contract.

Yuan's Power Questioned.

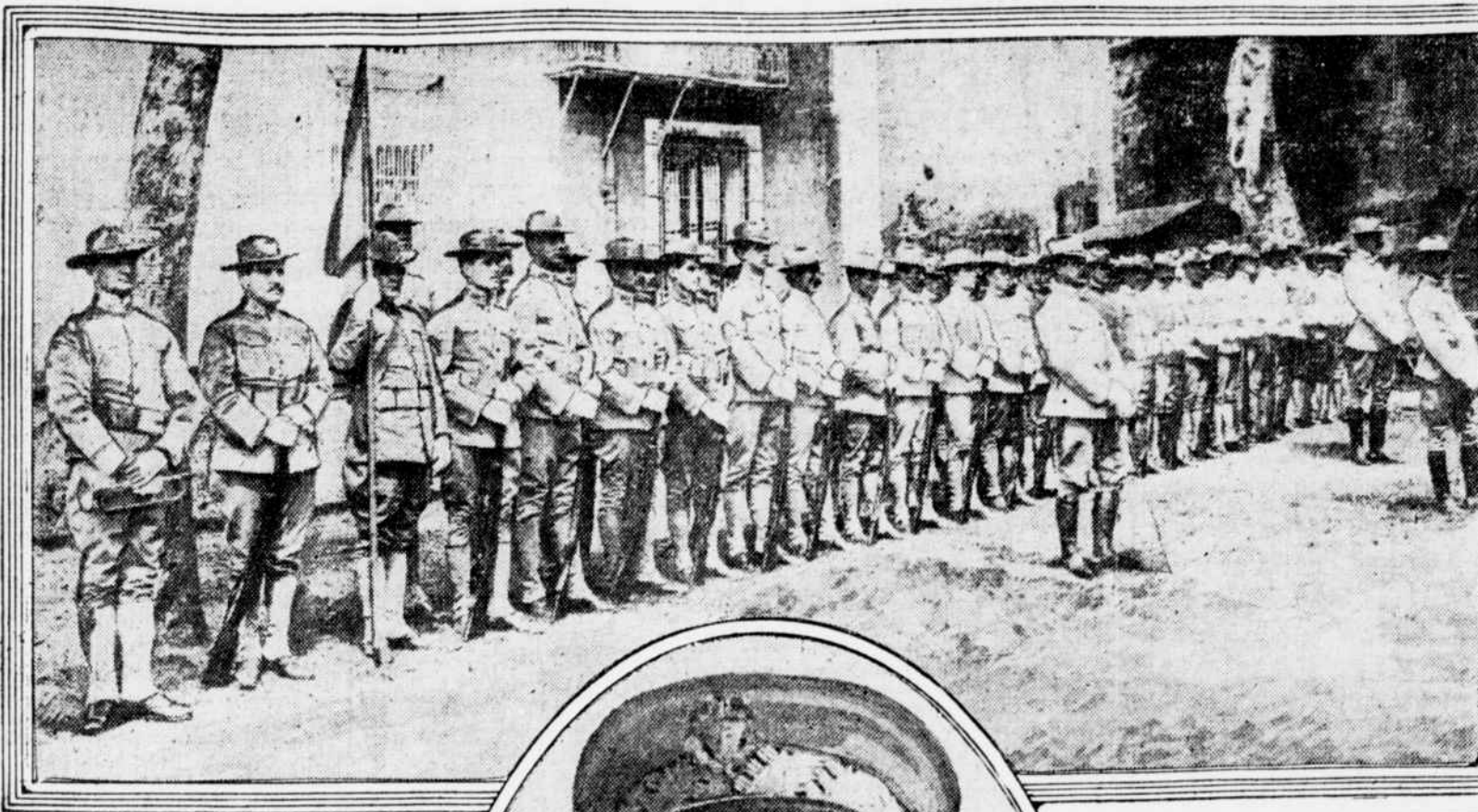
In the first place, they claim, Yuan Shih-kai has not the legal power to consummate such a sweeping understanding. This, of course, is open to doubt, for under the Chinese law, order or decree in the absence of the President, order or decree might be considered binding upon the government. Furthermore, the Belgians think, the letter from Yuan to the bankers is not valid, because it was not ratified by the Advisory Council. Besides all this, it is further alleged, the understanding thus reached between the bankers and Yuan would be knocked out of any court of law, because it was obtained under some kind of duress, as at that time the Chinese were so badly in need of funds that they would sign anything for the purpose of getting money. Such is the case of the Belgians, and if their contract is cancelled, as it now seems certain it will be, there is likely to be a lot of trouble.

Looking at the matter in a broad way, however, it is a good thing that an understanding has finally been reached and that the negotiations for the big loan have been resumed. The method of bringing about the understanding fades away before the

## THE MEN WHO ARE FIGHTING THE CUBAN REBELS.

A dismounted troop of Squadron K, of the Rural Guard, in front of their barracks.

(Photographs copyright by Victor H. Barran Co., by courtesy of the Cuban Consul General.)



GENERAL MONTEAIGUÉ,  
Commander of the Cuban Rurales.

Great importance of the actual resumption of negotiations, for China is still in dire need of funds.

Question of Supervision.

In the forthcoming negotiations between the government and the bankers of the six nations—Russia and Japan will now participate—the matter of control of finances will be the most important topic. The bankers will require some supervision and control far more strict than anything that China has yet experienced. The probable result is that China will employ a considerable number of advisers and expert assistants. These men will not be placed at the heads of departments, but will be in subordinate capacities. They will, however, have considerable power over the revenues of the country. The extent of these powers will be the main point of debate in the ensuing negotiations.

In his speech to the Advisory Council yesterday Yuan Shih-kai showed clearly that he realizes the necessity for the employment of foreign advisers. He said that the most important question of reconstruction concerned finance. This led to a discussion of the financial status of the nation, which was shown to be very bad. Yuan declared that the salt monopoly would be reformed after Western methods. Thus, he said, the revenue from this source could be increased by 50,000,000 taels. Reform in this direction has long been needed. It has been estimated by foreign experts that proper administration of the salt tax would increase the revenue threefold.

Finally Yuan made the direct statement that China must now turn to foreigners for expert advice and guidance. This statement becomes all the more interesting when it is remembered that the proposed employment of foreign money and foreign assistance in the construction of the railways was one of the great causes of the revolution.

The new loan is to be for about \$50,000,000. The present tentative scheme is to devote 80 per cent of the proceeds to commercial, industrial and financial matters and the remainder to education, the army and the navy. A vast sum will be used in the payment of troops and in providing for the salaries of thousands of soldiers who are shortly to be dismissed from the service. The organization of the government, even if it is not yet fully accomplished, makes the resumption of the loan negotiations make the prospect for the establishment of a stable government somewhat brighter. It has been a dark, gloomy outlook for some weeks past. The road, however, is a long one, and there remain many obstacles to be overcome.

DOCK STRIKE'S LAST FLICKER

British Union Votes 2,137 for Continuance and 3,578 Against.

London, June 11.—The result of the ballot of the Sailors and Firemen's National Union on the question of joining in the dock strike shows that 2,137 of the members voted in favor of supporting the strike and 3,578 against. As the Sailors and Firemen's Union is the strongest body in the National Federation of Dock Workers, the decision reached by its members practically puts an end to the dock strike, which was already regarded as a failure.

CANADA'S MARRIAGE LAW

Two Catholics May Be Legally Wedded by Protestant Clergyman.

Ottawa, June 11.—The Supreme Court of Canada today upheld a lower court decision that a marriage of two Catholics by a Protestant clergyman or a marriage of a Catholic and a Protestant under the same condition is valid in the Province of Quebec. At the same time the court declared unconstitutional the Lancaster marriage bill, which was designed to provide a form marriage law in Canada, and which declared that any marriage performed by a duly authorized person was legal, regardless of the faith of the parties married or of the person officiating.

The introduction of the Lancaster bill in the Canadian House of Commons followed an agitation which arose from the clerical dissolution of the Hebert marriage, when two Roman Catholics were wedded by a Protestant minister in Quebec.

It is understood that the case will go for final adjudication to the Privy Council in England.

AMERICAN CLERGYMAN KILLED

London Motor 'Bus Responsible for Death of the Rev. E. O. Weld.

London, June 11.—The Rev. E. O. Weld, an American clergyman, was run over and killed by a motor bus this morning in Cockspur street, a busy thoroughfare near Trafalgar Square. He had just left his hotel for a stroll.

Mrs. Weld, who had gone to her bank, learned of the tragedy only on her return to the hotel.

Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Weld's uncle, arrived here to-day on the Mauretania a few hours after Mr. Weld was killed.

The Rev. Elmer Orlando Weld, who had been connected with Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, as assistant to the pastor, the Rev. C. F. J. Wrigley, for the last two years, was spending his vacation in Europe. He left the United States in the beginning of June and was to have returned about the middle of July. He came from Boston.

Mr. Weld married in October last the daughter of the Rev. Joseph T. Duryee, pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Manhattan. He lived at No. 18 Willow street, Brooklyn. He was twenty-eight years old.

ARGENTINA BUYS ARMS HERE.

Washington, June 11.—Argentina has placed an order for \$400,000 worth of arms with the Bethlehem Steel Company. Vice-President Garza has expressed to the State Department his appreciation of the services rendered to manufacturers in the foreign field by that department.

ART TREASURES FOR U. S.

Objects Worth \$165,000, Owned by J. P. Morgan, To Be Shipped.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 11.—Art treasures belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan, valued at \$165,000, were to be shipped by the Mauretania, but have been withdrawn from that vessel on account of the shipping strike.

They will be forwarded by the Olympic, which sails next week.

HONOR CHAMPLAIN DELEGATES

Prominent Frenchmen and Americans at Banquet in Paris.

Paris, June 11.—The Franco-American committee gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Champlain delegation which visited the United States and Canada, a short time ago. Premier Poincaré presided, and the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and a large number of distinguished Frenchmen and Americans were present.

The Premier conferred upon Raoul Dandurand, of the Canadian Senate, the decoration of commander of the Legion of Honor. Senator Dandurand was created a knight of the Legion of Honor in 1891. It is understood that several Americans will be decorated later to commemorate the visit of the French delegation.

ESCAPE DEATH FROM VOLCANO

Inhabitants of Village of Katmai Are Reported Safe.

Seward, Alaska, June 11.—The revenue cutter McCulloch is here direct from Kodiak with the news that conditions in the district covered by ashes from Katmai volcano are much improved and that there is no confirmation of reports of heavy loss of life on the mainland.

All inhabitants of Katmai, a mainland village near the volcano, are safe, having been taken to Afognak.

FAIR ENVOYS LEAVE STOCKHOLM.

Stockholm, June 11.—It was announced today that steps would be taken to arrange for Sweden's participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition on an adequate scale. A representative of the association will go to San Francisco for that purpose. The American commissioners left here for Christiania this evening.

BURLEIGH LEADS IN MAINE

Early Primary Returns Give Him Majority for Senator.

Portland, Me., June 11.—Although only one small city—Hallowell—had been reported at 11 o'clock to-night, the vote and that of nearly three hundred and fifty of the old towns and plantations had at hand gave ex-Representative Edwin C. Burleigh, of Augusta, a considerable margin over his two opponents—Herbert M. Heath, of Augusta, and Frederick Powers, of Hallowell, in the Republican preferential vote for United States Senator.

The vote stood: Burleigh, 8,131; Heath, 4,517; and Powers, 3,178.

For the Republican nomination for Governor William T. Haines, of Waterville, had a lead over Frederic E. Boothby, of Portland, and Albert H. Shaw, of Bath. The vote was: Haines, 10,967; Shaw, 2,850; and Boothby, 2,568.

The vote in the towns was hardly more than 50 per cent of the normal.

The Democrats have no contest for nomination for Governor or for United States Senator. They will renominate Governor Frederick W. Plaisted for Governor and will favor Obadiah Gardner for another term in the upper branch of Congress.

DISTRESS IN NICARAGUA.

New Orleans, June 11.—Mail advices received here from Bluefields say that people are dying from famine in the interior of Nicaragua. Lack of crops is given as the cause. It is declared revolution in the republic is imminent.

HORSE SHOW IN LONDON

Foretaste on First Day of Excellence in Jumping Classes.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 11.—The Horse Show opened at the Olympia yesterday with a small attendance, as is usual on the first day. The crowd will not begin to pick up until the third or fourth day, by which time some of the low important classes will have been wooded out and the real competition will begin.

The great day, of course, will be next Monday, when the King will attend to witness the foreign officers ride for the Edward VII Gold Challenge Cup.

There was a foretaste yesterday afternoon of what is going to be given in the jumping classes, when many foreign and British officers in brilliant uniforms went over the course. The programme is well arranged, riding and jumping classes alternating with the harness exhibits, and thus the spectator is never wearied with the sameness of the exhibition.

A new feature this year is the parade of English and Continental breeds of horses, which has proved exceptionally popular. More than one hundred animals passed through the ring at both performances. The greatest attraction of the parade is the famous team of cream and blacks from the royal stables. The public has never hitherto had a chance to view the royal horses at such close quarters or so good an opportunity to appreciate fully the perfectly matched pair of creams, with their long manes and tails. They were enthusiastically applauded.

The Olympia has been transformed into a tropical garden. The course is bordered with turf and flowers are banked along the jumps. Hanging baskets of flowers edge the balconies and boxes, while palms and other tropical plants are banked at the back. Lights are suspended from the roof in great pink bells. The scheme of decoration makes the scene at night one of unusual brightness and delicacy, the effect at night being much finer than by day, when the extreme lightness of the decorative scheme results to some extent in a loss of weight and dignity which should attach to so important an event.

Among the Americans at the show yesterday were Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, William H. Moore, E. T. Stotesbury and James T. Hyde, secretary of the American show.

Alfred Vanderbilt said of the show that it looks as though it were going to be a success.

"An unusually large number of horses are entered this year," he remarked, "the greater number being American entries. I shall be better able to talk about the horses later, but there is certainly a fine representation this year of horses from all countries."

"In the last two years I have only entered in the coaching classes, but this year I am in the harness classes again. I am going by automobile now to pick up the coach on the Brighton Road and drive back on it to London. I like that better than hanging around the Olympia."

ELECTIONS IN N. W. CANADA.

Regina, June 11.—The Legislature of Saskatchewan was dissolved to-day. Nominations for the new Legislature will be made on July 4 and the elections will take place on July 11.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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## CUBAN TROOPS HUNTING DOWN INSURGENT BANDS

Rebels Are Disorganized and Estenoz Is Said To Be Fleeing with a Handful of Followers.

EMISSARIES THREATENED

Negro Leader Vows He Will Hang Any One Sent to Him on Mission of Peace—Refugees Destitute.

Havana, June 11.—General Monteaigué's forces in Oriente are actively engaged in the pursuit of small bands, into which the followers of Estenoz and Ivonet, the insurgent leaders, are believed now to be divided. Except for reports of small skirmishes, in which the troops have been successful, the advisers from the scene of the military operations are meagre.

Much attention attaches to the movements of the negro leader Antomarchi, who threatens death to all foreigners and destruction to their properties, and has issued a proclamation that he will hang any peace emissaries sent to him. Antomarchi's whereabouts are uncertain, and there is no information as to the relative strength of the forces under his command or his ability to carry out his threats.

Runners again cut off to-day that General Estenoz had been killed appear to be unfounded, but it is believed he is accompanied by only a handful of followers and that the Cuban troops are in close pursuit.

A serious problem is now facing the government—the relief of thousands of reconcentrados, who are without food or shelter at Guantanamo, Palma, Soriano, Santiago and other towns. These for the most part are women and children, among whom there is much sickness. The army surgeons have been ordered to give them all assistance possible, and the government is planning relief measures until it is possible for the refugees to return to their homes.

A small party of armed negroes appeared to-day at Canas, near Matanzas, and were dispersed by rural guards. One negro was killed. There are no signs of disorder in any of the other provinces.

Presidential Secretary Ramirez, in reviewing the situation to-night, said:

It is absolutely false that the government is trying to raise a loan on the credit of the treasury to meet all the expenses, which have not been great. Colonel Ferrera declared truthfully that he did not go to Washington on a financial mission, and the statement published in the United States to that effect is merely a canard invented here to hurt the government.

The steamship Morro Castle, which arrived to-day, brought 2,000 rifles and large quantity of ammunition. These supplies were dispatched to-night by the cruiser Puma, which sailed for Santiago.

General Monteaigué, commander in chief of the government troops, telegraphed as follows to President Gomez to-day:

In view of the last happenings, it is my belief that the revolution is over. I do not think that large bands of rebels will again form. The surrender of Eugenio Lacoste, the leader of the insurgents in the Guantanamo district, has had a most important effect. He was considered here the real chief of the rebels. Numerous surrenders continue daily. General Ivonet and General Estenoz, the rebel command, are thinking only of their personal safety.

It will be necessary to hold the greater part of the government troops here in small detachments, under lieutenants and sergeants, to pacify the province of Oriente.

Santiago, June 11.—Eugenio Lacoste, the rebel leader, who surrendered near Guantanamo, arrived here this evening. Great crowds lined the streets while the paralytic prisoner, lying in an ambulance, was taken to General Monteaigué's headquarters.

Colonel Francisco Vallente, commander of a detachment of government troops, reports that 150 rebels have surrendered at Jurandico, in Oriente Province. He says the rebels are disorganized and divided into small groups.

Captain Iglesias reports that he has scattered three bands of rebels near Olimpo, in Oriente Province, and that their leader

was killed. The belief is general that the revolt will be quelled within a few days.

U. S. RELAXES WAR PLANS

Battleships May Leave Cuban Waters by July 1.

The Telegraph in The Tribune.—Washington, June 11.—Satisfactory progress is being made by the Cuban government toward putting down the negro insurrection, and the tenacity of the situation in Washington has been materially relieved in the last two days, although the administration expects President Gomez to be unseating in pursuit of the rebels.

With the departure of the battleship Nebraska from Key West for Guantanamo today come the announcement that the War Department was preparing to abandon the detailed arrangements for dispatching troops to Cuba. The skeleton crews no doubt will be withdrawn within a few days, and the acute state of "preparedness" probably will relax in the belief that the Cuban government controls the situation on the island.

The "treacherous fleet" probably will remain near the scene of disturbances about a week longer unless there is an unexpected change in conditions.

No reports being received of any serious attempt by the negro rebel leader Antomarchi to execute his blood-curdling threat to hang all foreigners and to destroy their property, officials began to assume that this was one of the ordinary paper utterances so common in the little revolutions in the West Indies and Central America.

Apparently, Admiral Usher, in charge of the naval contingent at Guantanamo, and right in the heart of the insurrectionary country, has no doubt of his ability to control the situation, for he has made no request for additional marines or naval force such as might be expected if he really believed there was serious danger to foreign life or property, which he has been charged to protect.

Higher officials of the navy feel deeply concerned at the serious interruption of the elaborate programme of fleet drills and exercises caused by the diversion of so many of the big battleships and auxiliaries of the fleet to Cuban waters. "Here are \$100,000 worth of naval vessels," said one, "tied up in duty for which they are quite unfitted and which might better be performed by the military department."

A movement already is afoot to get the battleships away from Cuba in time to resume the execution of the summer's programme in Narragansett Bay by July 1. As they could scarcely leave their marines behind them, it would be necessary to replace them with regular American soldiers unless the conditions continue to improve to a point where the Cuban government forces are amply able to maintain perfect order.

That this result is expected soon is evidenced by a statement by Major General Wood, chief of staff, that unless there should be some call for the dispatch of the "expeditionary force" which has been held in leash for the last fortnight, ready for Cuban service, the four big army transports at Newport News designed to convey this expedition would be put out of commission as a measure of economy.

SHORTAGE IN PENSION PAYMENTS

Washington, June 11.—Failure of the Senate and House conferees on the pension appropriation bill to agree on the disposal of various pension agencies has caused a shortage in the June payment of pensions. The House provided for consolidating all the agencies into one agency at Washington, but the Senate struck out this provision so as to leave all the agencies as at present.

HOUSE PASSES COPYRIGHT BILL.

Washington, June 11.—A codification of the copyright laws, extending the present statutes to motion picture films and to protect composers against photographic reproduction of their works on phonograph records and in the House to-day. It was approved by Representative E. W. Townsend, of New Jersey, an author.

COTTON ESTIMATE JULY 3.

Washington, June 11.—The Department of Agriculture's estimate of the acreage of cotton in the United States, planted to cotton in the United States, which heretofore has been made early in June, but which a recent act of Congress caused to be deferred to a later date, will be issued at noon to-morrow, July 3, with the monthly report showing the condition of cotton on June 25.

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